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SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION
WESTSIDE MASTER DRAINAGE PLAN

VOLUME I - MASTER PLAN

PROJECT NUMBER 47-Q-19
October 1986

Salt Lake City Corporation 444 South State Street Salt Lake City, Utah 84111 In addition to the above parameters the drainage system connecting each subbasin would have to be defined in terms of length in feet and slope. A slope of 0.1 percent was used for proposed sections, whereas for existing open channel sections the actual measured grades were used.

## Storm Characteristics

The model input parameters necessary to represent a design storm consists of duration, distribution, and depth. These factors are interrelated and are representative of the regional area being modeled.

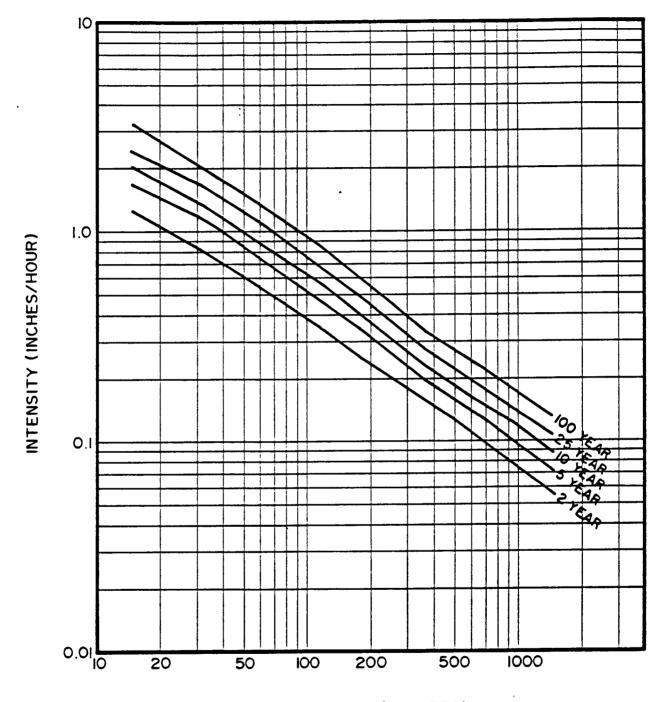
Duration. Cloudburst storms in the Salt Lake Valley are typically high intensity, short duration storms. These types of storms can cause significant runoff from developed urban basins. Storm durations ranging from 60 minutes to six hours have been commonly used in the past to represent design storm hyetographs along the Wasatch Front. Farmer and Fletcher (1971) reported that approximately 50 percent of the Wasatch Front cloudburst storms are 120 minute duration, while 25 percent of the storms are of 60 minute duration. Selection of a design storm duration should be based on factors such as basin size, the purpose of the study, and the runoff characteristics of the specific basin. As basin size increases, a longer storm duration can be justified in the analysis. A three-hour storm with a one-hour burst centered in the middle portion of the storm distribution was selected as the design storm. Using the ILLUDAS model storm durations of 1-, 2-, 6-, and 24- hours were also evaluated.

Depth. The rainfall values used in this study were obtained from the 208 report prepared by WeatherBank (1977). The 208 data was reportedly prepared from NOAA (1973) information and is presented specifically for the Salt Lake Valley area. Isoline maps were prepared to represent storm depths for different durations and storm frequencies.

Figure IV-2 illustrates the rainfall depth-duration-frequency curves used in this study. The point rainfall depths used to generate Figure IV-2 are listed in Table IV-1. The 10 and 100 year storm frequencies were examined in this study.

<u>Distribution</u>. Farmer and Fletcher (1972) investigated rainfall distribution of storms along the Wasatch Front. They were able to develop a distribution which was representative of about 88 percent of the 5200 storms they studied. The Farmer and Fletcher distribution was used for 1- and 2- hours storms in this study. The 6-hour SCS and the 24-hour Airport storm distributions were also examined. These distributions are shown in Figure IV-3.

A 3-hour storm distribution used in Salt Lake City Flood Insurance Study (FEMA, 1980) was selected for use in this study as the design storm distribution. This distribution produced higher peak flows than the other three distributions mentioned above. The Flood Insurance Study distribution has a one hour burst, based on the Farmer and Fletcher information, created in the second hour of a three-hour storm. A gradual upswing and downturn are used for the first and third hours respectively. This rainfall distribution is shown in Figure IV-4.



STORM DURATION (MINUTES)

PRECIPITATION INTENSITY VS. DURATION

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION WESTSIDE MASTER DRAINAGE PLAN

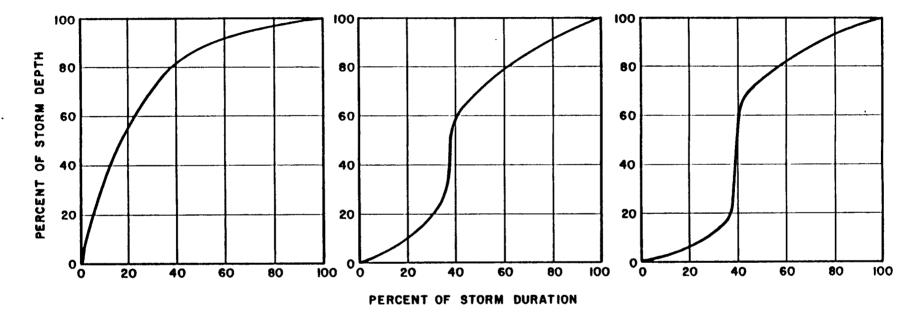
FIG.

区-2

TABLE IV - 1
WESTSIDE DRAINAGE STUDY
POINT RAINFALL DEPTHS
(inches)

STORM DURATION	FREQUENCY					
	2-Year	5-Year	10-Year	25-Year	100 Year	
15 min.	0.31	0.42	0.50	0.60	0.60	
30 min.	0.42	0.60	0.70	0.85	1.06	
1 hr.	0.55	0.75	0.90	1.10	1.35	
2 hr.	0.68	0.90	1.10	1.30	1.68	
3 hr.	0.76	1.03	1.20	1.45	1.80	
6 hr.	0.95	1.20	1.40	1.65	2.00	
12 hr.	1.15	1.50	1.75	2.06	2.50	
24 hr.	1.35	1.76	2.10	2.54	3.15	

Source: 208 Report Precipitation, Duration and Return Period Analysis, Salt Lake County, (WeatherBank, 1977).



6-HOUR SCS DESIGN STORM

FARMER/FLETCHER DESIGN STORM
(SOURCE: DISTRIBUTION OF
PRECIPITATION IN
MOUNTAINOUS AREAS-

EUGENE E. FARMER AND JOEL E. FLETCHER JULY 1972)

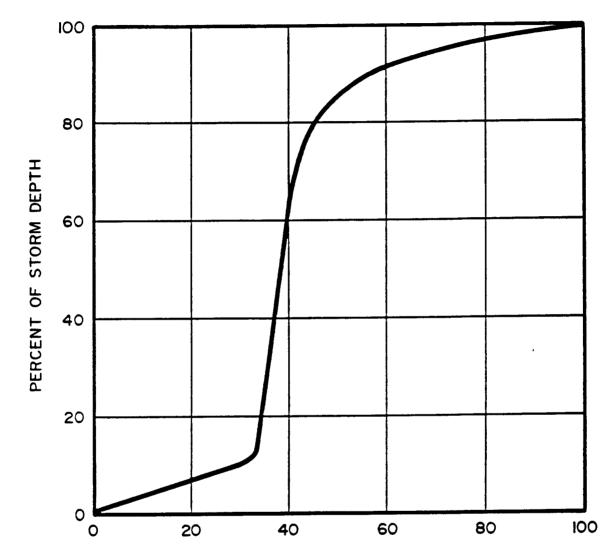
(SOURCE: SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE)

24-HOUR AIRPORT DESIGN STORM
(SOURCE: SALT LAKE CITY AIRPORT PRECIPITATION STATION DATA)

SALT LAKE CITY CORPORATION WESTSIDE MASTER DRAINAGE PLAN

DESIGN STORM DISTRIBUTION

FIGURE
IV-3



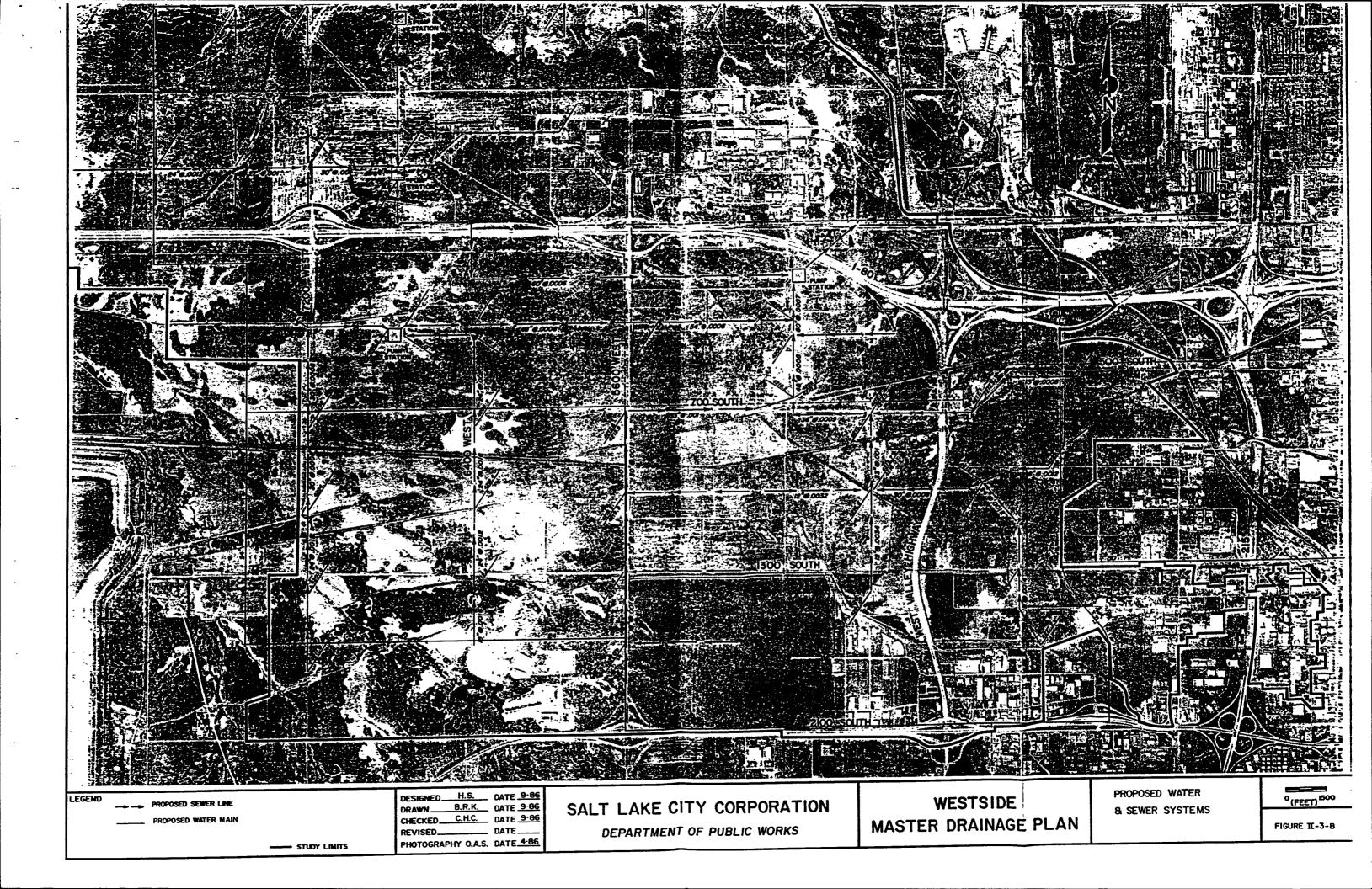
PERCENT OF STORM DURATION

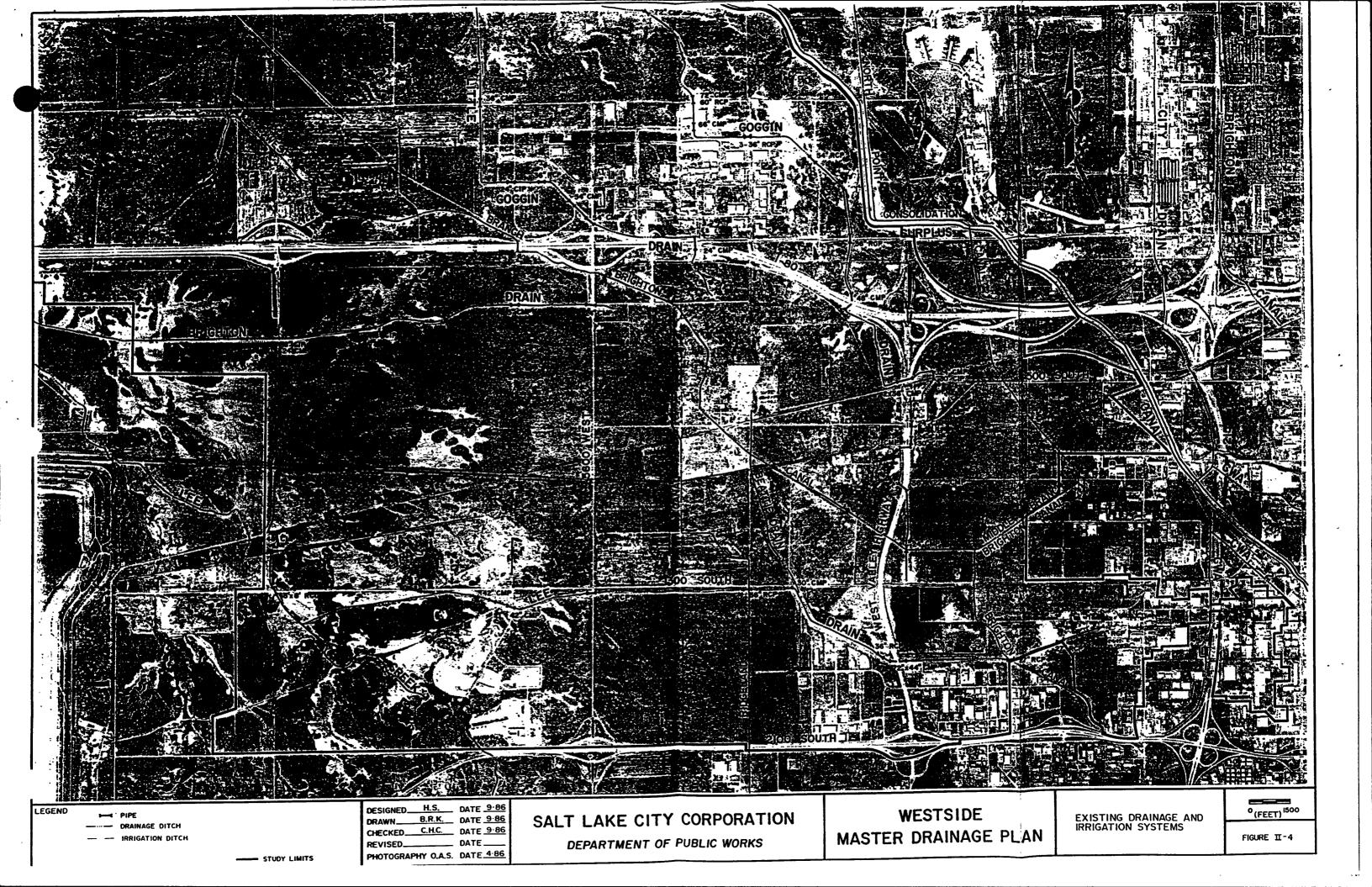
3-HOUR DESIGN STORM (SOURCE SALT LAKE CITY FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY-HYDROLOGY REPORT AUGUST, 1980)

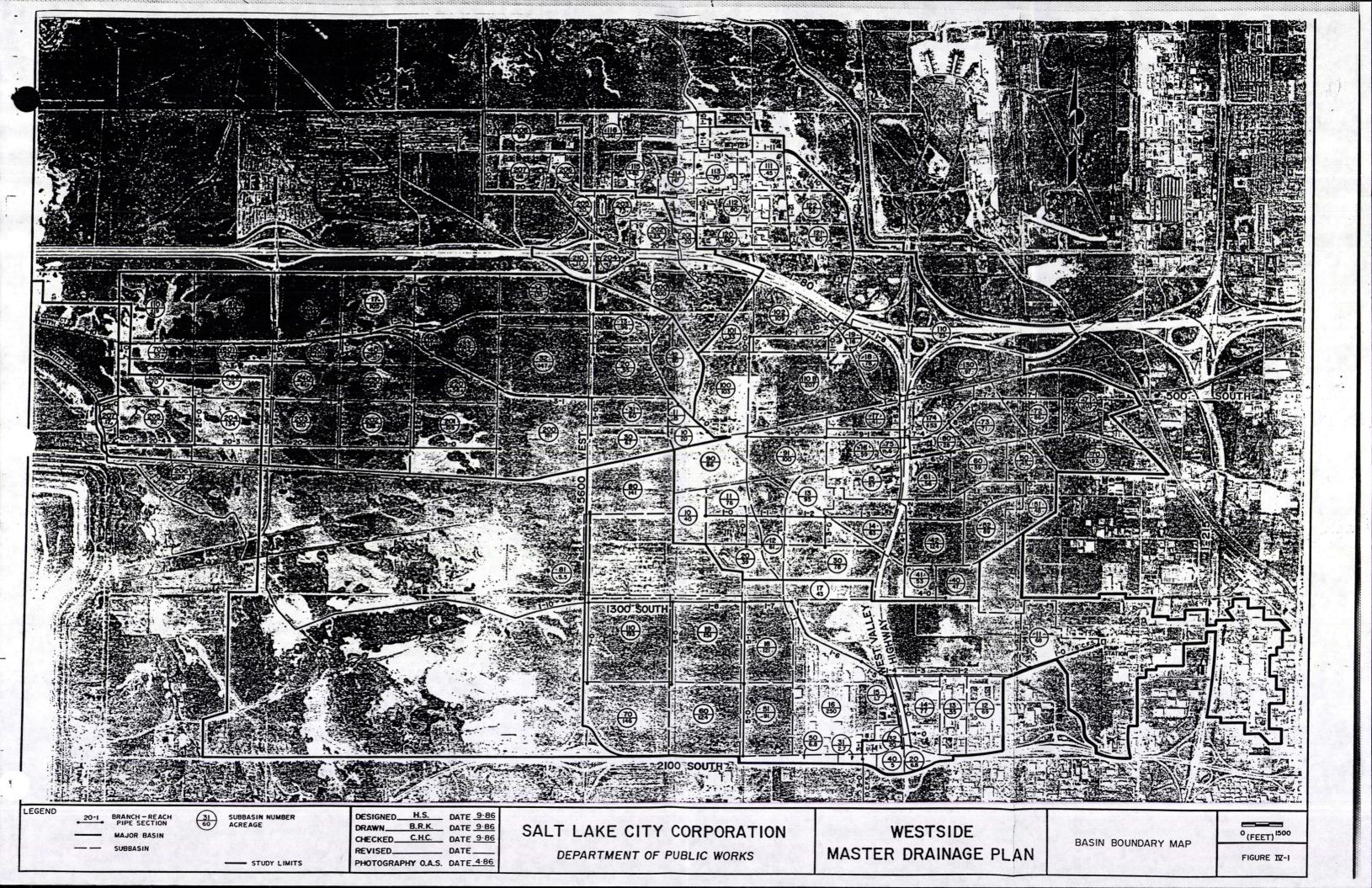
3-HOUR DESIGN STORM DISTRIBUTION

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FIG. I<u>V</u>-4







## SECTION IX

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